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10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 HFC ACCEPTANCE, LLC, a  
13 California limited liability company,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 AEZ Rent A Car LLC, a New York  
limited liability company;  
17 ICR Group LLC, a New York limited  
liability company;  
18 JHRC Corp, a New York corporation;  
The Bar, LLC, a New York limited  
19 liability company;  
WCR Group, LLC, a New York  
20 limited liability company;  
YTS Group, LLC, a New York  
21 limited liability company;  
Yitzchok M. Birnhack, an individual  
22 domiciled in New York,

23 Defendants.  
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27

**Case No: 2:23-cv-07744-DDP-AGR**

**PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF:**

**(1) ORDER APPOINTING A  
PERMANENT RECEIVER; AND**

**(2) A PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTION IN AID OF  
RECEIVER.**

Date: November 16, 2023  
Time: 8:30 a.m.

28 BN 79502362V1

**PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF ORDER APPOINTING  
PERMANENT RECEIVER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION IN AID  
OF RECEIVER**

Case No. 2:23-cv-07744-GW-AGR

1 **SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 Plaintiff HFC Acceptance, LLC (“Plaintiff”) hereby submits its Supplemental  
3 Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of: (1) Order Appointing a  
4 Permanent Receiver and (2) Issuance of a Preliminary Injunction in Aid of Receiver.

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court appoint a receiver and issue a  
7 preliminary injunction.

8 1. A Receiver is the Only Practical Solution. A receiver is the only efficient,  
9 economical, and practical remedy in this situation. Replevin, on the other hand, is  
10 essentially a process used to regain possession of property that would otherwise  
11 involve the breach of the peace (i.e., a car in a locked garage). Replevin requires more  
12 lawsuits in various states, more lawyers and hearings, and ultimately numerous law  
13 enforcement personnel to attempt to seize each vehicle, which might otherwise be  
14 impossible because the vehicles are rented and driven by third party consumers.  
15 Because the location of any vehicle at any given time is always changing and  
16 unknown to Plaintiff, it would be a virtual impossibility to enforce a seizure order  
17 with respect to a particular vehicle at a particular location at a particular moment in  
18 time.

19 2. The Receiver Is Disinterested and Independent. The person proposed as the  
20 receiver, Bradley D. Sharp, is an independent professional who is associated with  
21 Development Specialist, Inc. (“DSI”), an independent national financial consulting  
22 firm with no affiliation to Plaintiff or its counsel.

23 3. The Scope of the Receivership Is Specifically Limited to Only the HFC  
24 Vehicles. The only assets of the proposed receivership estate would be the HFC  
25 Financed Vehicles, and no other vehicles or assets of Defendant Borrowers. The  
26 receiver will not be involved in operating Defendant Borrowers’ businesses or  
27 managing or taking possession of Defendant Borrowers’ other vehicles and assets.

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1           4. Plaintiff Has a Valid Claim and Defendant Borrowers Are in Default.  
2 Plaintiff has submitted uncontroverted evidence of the debt and perfected security  
3 interest in the HFC Financed Vehicles and Defendant Borrowers' default under the  
4 Loan Documents. Defendant Borrowers, on the other hand, have not submitted any  
5 evidence, and have not contested their failure to make the full monthly payments,  
6 their defaults, or their obligations.

7           5. Defendant Borrowers Have Not Made Any Payments Since the Payment  
8 Default. Although select HFC Financed Vehicles have been sold, the proceeds from  
9 those two sales are proceeds of collateral and not loan "payments" due under the  
10 Loan Documents.

11           6. Defendants Have Failed to Deliver the HFC Vehicles and Have  
12 Concealed the HFC Vehicles. Defendant Borrowers refused to provide any  
13 information and have failed to return calls.

14           Because of the nature of the collateral – 55 motor vehicles that are mobile and  
15 possessed by unknown consumers or concealed by Defendant Borrowers in unknown  
16 locations and in unknown condition, the Court should appoint a receiver.

17 **II. A RECEIVERSHIP IS THE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL**  
18 **REMEDY.**

19           Replevin is a legal process used to regain possession of property that would  
20 otherwise involve the breach of the peace (i.e., a car in a locked garage) and is not  
21 applicable or viable in this situation. First, because the HFC Financed Vehicles are  
22 disbursed throughout New York and New Jersey (and perhaps elsewhere), Plaintiff  
23 would be required to file lawsuits in multiple states where the vehicles might be  
24 located. See NY CPLR §§ 7101 – 7112; N.J. Stat. §§ 2B:50-1 – 2B:50-5. In order to  
25 prosecute multiple actions, Plaintiff would need to retain separate counsel in each of  
26 the states. This inefficient process of more lawsuits and more lawyers would only  
27 add significant costs, which would be further obligations owed by Defendants and  
28

1 which would further erode the equity value in the HFC Financed Vehicles securing  
2 such obligations.

3 Further, attempting to effectuate replevin in this situation is a virtual  
4 impossibility. The precise location of each vehicle would need to be known in order  
5 for such location to be reflected in the seizure order for the Sheriff or Marshall to be  
6 able to execute on such order. The HFC Financed Vehicles, however, are rented to  
7 and driven by consumers unknown to Plaintiff. At any point in time that the location  
8 of an HFC Financed Vehicle is identified, by the time Plaintiff obtains a replevin  
9 order based upon such information for execution by law enforcement, the HFC  
10 Financed Vehicle would be moved to another location. Plaintiff would have no  
11 control over a Sheriff or Marshall, which just adds to the uncertainty of recovering a  
12 vehicle, while a receiver would be able to control the date and time of recovering a  
13 HFC Financed Vehicle. The process would be nothing more than a Sisyphean task  
14 of whack-a-mole.

15 **III. THE PROPOSED RECEIVER IS INDEPENDENT AND**  
16 **DISINTERESTED.**

17 The person proposed as the receiver, Bradley D. Sharp, is an independent  
18 professional who is associated with DSI, an independent national financial consulting  
19 firm with no affiliation to Plaintiff or its counsel. [Dkt. 8-3 (Sharp Decl.), ¶ 8.] As  
20 set forth in Mr. Sharp's declaration, neither Mr. Sharp nor his company, DSI, have  
21 any pre-existing relationship with Plaintiff. *Id.*

22 A description of Mr. Sharp's credentials, qualifications, and years of  
23 experience as a receiver and fiduciary is presented in his declaration and other papers  
24 filed in connection with this matter. *Id.* In addition to his experience, Mr. Sharp is  
25 proposed as the receiver because his firm has offices and representatives to assist him  
26 in California and New York/New Jersey where the vehicles are located.

1 **IV. THE RECEIVERSHIP IS LIMITED AND NARROWLY TAILORED.**

2 The proposed receivership is not to take control of all of Defendant Borrowers'  
3 assets or have any involvement in operating or managing Defendant Borrowers'  
4 businesses. Instead, the proposed receivership estate is specifically tailored to only  
5 include the 55 HFC Financed Vehicles in which Plaintiff is the sole lienholder, and  
6 the scope of the receivership narrowly tailored to recover, safeguard, and liquidate  
7 the 55 HFC Financed Vehicles. Accordingly, Defendant Borrowers can continue to  
8 operate their business with other vehicles completely unaffected by the receivership.

9 **V. PLAINTIFF HAS A VALID, UNCONTROVERTED CLAIM**

10 One of the factors that a Court considers in appointing a receiver is whether  
11 the party has a valid claim. See *Canada Life Assurance Co. v. LaPeter*, 563 F.3d 837,  
12 844 (9th Cir. 2009). Plaintiff has demonstrated its valid claim and right to immediate  
13 possession of the HFC Financed Vehicles. Plaintiff has provided uncontroverted  
14 evidence that just seven months after entering into the Loan Agreement, Defendant  
15 Borrowers defaulted under the Loan Documents by, among other acts and failures to  
16 act, failing to pay the full amount of the monthly payment due since at least May  
17 2023 and for each month thereafter (now 7 months). [Dkt. 8-1 (Brodsky Decl.), ¶¶  
18 12-14.]

19 Moreover, the loan at issue is *an asset-based loan*. The primary source of  
20 repayment in the event of a default is the recovery of and proceeds from the collateral  
21 securing the loan. Plaintiff's primary consideration when it decided to make the loan  
22 was the ability to recover on its collateral to pay the indebtedness. Absent evidence  
23 that Borrower Defendants have any unencumbered assets to recover from or income  
24 to pay the debt, a money judgment is illusory.

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**VI. NO PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY DEFENDANT  
BORROWERS SINCE THE DEFAULT IN MAY 2023**

Since the initial payment default in May 2023, Defendants have made no payments to Plaintiff. Defendant Borrowers have sold two (2) HFC Financed Vehicles after defaulting on the loan. One such vehicle was sold in July 2023 prior to the filing in this action, and Plaintiff received approximately \$31,832.50 from that post-default sale. [See the Concurrently filed Supplemental Declaration of Jeff Brodsky (“Supp. Brodsky Decl.”), ¶3.] Those vehicle sale proceeds were applied to the indebtedness and are reflected in the total amount of the indebtedness listed in the original Declaration of Jeff Brodsky filed in support of the receivership application. [See Dkt. 8-1, (Brodsky Decl.), ¶¶12-14; Supp. Brodsky Decl., ¶3.] On or about October 31, 2023, Defendant Borrowers sold one additional HFC financed vehicle, from which Plaintiff received approximately \$48,968.50.<sup>1</sup> [Supp. Brodsky Decl., ¶4.]

The proceeds from the Post Default Sales are not payments by Defendant Borrowers. The sale proceeds are proceeds of HFC’s collateral (HFC Financed Vehicles). Defendants’ obligations under the Loan Documents are secured by a security interest granted by Defendant Borrowers in all of the HFC Financed Vehicles. [See Dkt. 8-1, (Brodsky Decl.), ¶¶5-6, Ex. 2.] That means each HFC Financed Vehicle secures the entire indebtedness owed to Plaintiff. For instance, after a default, if an HFC Financed Vehicle is sold and results in net proceeds of \$20,000, the entire \$20,000 reduces the debt, even though the original amount that was financed with respect to that vehicle (the advance rate) was less (i.e., 85% of the original purchase price of the vehicle). The use of the term “credits” is an accounting description of the amount of proceeds in excess of the remaining principal balance

<sup>1</sup> The aforementioned sales of two (2) HFC Financed Vehicles by Defendant Borrowers (in July 2023 and October 2023, respectively) are defined collectively herein as the “Post Default Sales.”

1 that was initially advanced with respect to each vehicle. Accordingly, all of the  
2 proceeds of the vehicle – including the amount of proceeds in excess of the remaining  
3 principal balance that was advanced – secures the entire debt.

4 **VII. THE LOCATION OF THE HFC FINANCED VEHICLES ARE**  
5 **UNKNOWN AND BEING CONCEALED.**

6 Plaintiff has submitted uncontroverted evidence that the HFC Financed  
7 Vehicles are concealed by Defendant Borrowers. [See Dkt. 20-1 (Brodsky Decl.).]  
8 In August, 2023, when Plaintiff's representative spoke with Defendant Yitzchok  
9 Birnhack – the owner of Defendant Borrowers – Mr. Birnhack definitively stated that  
10 Defendant Borrowers will not return the HFC Financed Vehicles. *Id.* at ¶6. When  
11 Plaintiff's representative asked Mr. Birnhack about the location of the HFC Financed  
12 Vehicles, Mr. Birnhack did not answer and stopped returning Plaintiff's calls. *Id.*  
13 Further, because the HFC Financed Vehicles are used by Defendant Borrowers as  
14 rental cars, the locations of those vehicles in the possession of consumers are  
15 unknown.

16 **VIII. ALTERNATIVE PROVISIONAL REMEDY TO A RECEIVER**

17 Although Plaintiff believes that the appointment of a receiver is the only  
18 effective and appropriate remedy in this situation, in the event that the Court  
19 determines not to make such an appointment, the Court should issue a preliminary  
20 injunction requiring Defendant Borrowers to deliver to Plaintiff all of the HFC  
21 Financed Vehicles (along with all keys and title documents) by a certain date (e.g.,  
22 November 30, 2023), and if Defendant Borrowers fail to do so, the receiver is  
23 appointed upon a declaration by Plaintiff regarding Defendant Borrowers' failure to  
24 comply with the Order without further notice or hearing.

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27 **IX. CONCLUSION**



1 The appointment of a neutral receiver to recover, safeguard, and liquidate the  
2 HFC Financed Vehicles is the only realistic, economical, and appropriate remedy,  
3 without which Plaintiff will suffer real and unjustified harm.

4  
5 DATED: November 13, 2023

BUCHALTER  
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7 By: /s/ David E. Mark

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